

# QUESTIONS BOOKLET



## GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

English 30

Part B: Reading (Multiple Choice)

June 1990

**Alberta**  
EDUCATION

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION  
ENGLISH 30**

**Part B: Reading (Multiple Choice)**

**QUESTIONS BOOKLET**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Part B of the English 30 Diploma Examination has 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and seven reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

**BE SURE THAT YOU HAVE AN ENGLISH 30 QUESTIONS BOOKLET AND  
AN ENGLISH 30 READINGS BOOKLET.**

**YOU HAVE 2 HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION.**

You may **NOT** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.

On the ANSWER SHEET provided, use **ONLY** an HB pencil to mark the **CORRECT** or **BEST** answer for each question as shown in the example below.

**Example**

Which month has 31 days?

- A.** February
- B.** April
- C.** November
- D.** December

**Answer Sheet**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
①	②	③	●

Mark only one answer for each question. If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely. Answer all questions.

**JUNE 1990**



1. Read the excerpt from the lecture entitled *¿Aca nada?* on pages 1 to 3 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 10.

1. In paragraph 1, the author defines “mythology” as being
  - A. a documentation of accomplishment
  - B. an imaginative historical narrative
  - C. the expression of a culture’s identity
  - D. an identifiable feature of the landscape
  
2. In which of the following does the author use an allusion?
  - A. “ ‘the land God gave to Cain’ ” (lines 16-17)
  - B. “ ‘England would be better off without it’ ” (lines 18-19)
  - C. “ ‘Aca nada’ — ‘nothing there’ ” (line 21)
  - D. “ ‘*Canadian Wit and Humour* . . . one of the world’s shortest books’ ” (lines 22-23)
  
3. In quoting Shakespeare’s Falstaff, “ ‘Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me’ ” (lines 24-25), the author acknowledges that
  - A. Canada is often a target of ridicule
  - B. personal attack threatens Canadian identity
  - C. Canadian pride is stronger than foreign ridicule
  - D. many nations have held erroneous opinions of Canada
  
4. That Canada’s size is a main factor in its coming to terms with its identity is indicated by the phrase
  - A. “ ‘Mythologies are huge cairns’ ” (line 7)
  - B. “ ‘sheer weight of geography’ ” (line 29)
  - C. “ ‘the largest, most powerfully defined national soul’ ” (lines 34-35)
  - D. “ ‘a country of immensely varied beauty of landscape’ ” (lines 96-97)
  
5. Which of the following does the author identify as being the initiating factor in the process of defining a “national soul” (line 32) for both Canada and Russia?
  - A. Size
  - B. History
  - C. Literature
  - D. Introversion

*Continued*

6. In discussing Canada's national identity, the author focuses MAINLY on the contrast between
- A. history and geography
  - B. culture and mythology
  - C. psychology and philosophy
  - D. introversion and extroversion
7. The author observes that over the past 25 years, Canadian literature has served MAINLY to
- A. encourage outstanding writers
  - B. reflect the Canadian identity
  - C. establish an international audience
  - D. establish the standard of literary criticism
8. The author defines Canadian "culture" (lines 92-100) as being
- A. patriotic impulses
  - B. a product of experience
  - C. a sophisticated mentality
  - D. strong pressures from outsiders
9. A word that is currently very fashionable is "ambience" (line 94). The context of the usage in this excerpt suggests that "ambience" means
- A. ozone
  - B. culture
  - C. an analysis of productivity
  - D. the atmosphere of a given place
10. The metaphor of the link and shackle (lines 103-104) serves to reinforce the
- A. helplessness of nations
  - B. effect of freedom of choice
  - C. strength of national commitments
  - D. difference between association and bondage



**II. Read the excerpt from the novel *Jerusalem the Golden* on pages 4 to 7 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 11 to 22.**

11. Clara assumes that the reason her mother would not approve of Clara's going to Paris is that
- A. Clara is too immature to travel
  - B. Clara would have a pleasurable time
  - C. the trip would be a financial burden
  - D. her mother would be unwilling to accept financial aid
12. The phrase that indicates that Clara felt she had no choice but to ask for her mother's permission is
- A. "proof of the necessary conditions of rejection" (line 23)
  - B. "pressure from her friend, Walter Ash" (line 26)
  - C. "inundated by whole floods of desire" (lines 28-29)
  - D. "willingly have sold her soul" (lines 31-32)
13. The images "the trees grew leaves, the cathedrals grew towers and arches, the river flowed beneath its bridges" (lines 29-30) metaphorically express Clara's
- A. anxiety
  - B. longing
  - C. foresight
  - D. determination
14. Clara "hated the school for forcing her through the mockery of enquiry" (line 39) because she is convinced that
- A. her request will be refused
  - B. her mother will be alarmed by her audacity
  - C. she will have to undergo a cross-examination
  - D. her mother will be shamed by the offer of assistance
15. In Clara's mind, her mother's past attitude toward her has been
- A. false
  - B. suspicious
  - C. stonyhearted
  - D. overprotective

*Continued*

16. Clara's distress at being allowed to go to Paris stems from
- A. realizing that she does not really want to go
  - B. being denied the fulfilment of her tragic expectations
  - C. knowing that her friends will remember her former excuses
  - D. believing that her mother will change her mind at a later date
17. The word that is closest in meaning to "solace" in line 78 is
- A. grief
  - B. comfort
  - C. purpose
  - D. resentment
18. Clara's perception of being outmartyred by her mother (lines 88-89) reveals that Clara
- A. accepts her inferior status
  - B. acknowledges her mother's sacrifices
  - C. fears having a quarrel with her mother
  - D. finds satisfaction in her role as a suffering child
19. In the phrase "the other people would not play" (lines 93-94), "the other people" refers partly to Clara's mother in that she
- A. condescends to participate
  - B. fails to appreciate Clara's talent
  - C. recognizes the dangers of Clara's pleasure
  - D. fails to provide the necessary dramatic conflict
20. Mr. Maugham's ample provision for his family ultimately has the effect of
- A. indulging Clara's melodramatic instincts
  - B. bringing Mrs. Maugham and Clara closer
  - C. causing Clara to appreciate her upbringing
  - D. making Mrs. Maugham a more generous mother

*Continued*



21. Lines 91 to 97 suggest MOST STRONGLY that what Clara wants from life is to

- A. be the author of tragic plays
- B. consistently create appealing impressions
- C. be supported in the role of a dramatic heroine
- D. influence the people with whom she associates

22. Mrs. Maugham's comments in lines 101 to 103 suggest MAINLY that she is

- A. proud
- B. bitter
- C. honest
- D. domineering

**III. Read the poem “Ambulances” on page 8 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 23 to 31.**

23. The simile that describes ambulances in line 1 is used to create an impression of
- A. alarm
  - B. urgency
  - C. isolation
  - D. hesitation
24. The statement “All streets in time are visited” (line 6) refers to the
- A. universality of tragedy
  - B. concern for public welfare
  - C. efficiency of the ambulance service
  - D. historical aspect of the ambulance service
25. The description of a white face against red blankets (lines 10-11) serves to
- A. provide conflict
  - B. create a vivid image
  - C. suggest the onlookers’ confusion
  - D. establish the nature of the tragedy
26. In the poem, the ambulance becomes a symbol MAINLY of
- A. service
  - B. privacy
  - C. morality
  - D. mortality
27. In which of the following does the poet describe an awareness of the fragility of existence?
- A. “giving back / None of the glances they absorb” (lines 2-3)
  - B. “children strewn on steps or road” (line 7)
  - C. “sense the solving emptiness / That lies just under all we do” (lines 13-14)
  - D. “Unreachable inside a room” (line 27)

*Continued*

28. The poet's attitude toward his subject is one of
- A. reflective acceptance
  - B. confirmed cynicism
  - C. passionate concern
  - D. bitter resentment
29. When the onlookers whisper "*Poor soul*" (line 17), they are reflecting their
- A. inability to accept tragedy
  - B. consciousness of human error
  - C. casual response to a stranger
  - D. personal vulnerability to loss and disaster
30. The image that implies sympathetic consideration is
- A. "Light glossy grey, arms on a plaque" (line 4)
  - B. "They come to rest at any kerb" (line 5)
  - C. "For borne away in deadened air" (line 19)
  - D. "The traffic parts to let go by" (line 28)
31. In the poet's concluding statement (lines 29-30), what is it that "dulls to distance all we are"?
- A. The significance of our troubles
  - B. The necessity of replacing despair with mercy
  - C. The reminder of the precarious nature of life
  - D. The consciousness of our undeserved well-being



**IV. Read the excerpt from the play *Henry the Fifth* on pages 9 to 11 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 32 to 41.**

- 32.** Henry's disguise as a soldier allows him to
- A. infiltrate the opposing army
  - B. assess the attitudes of his men
  - C. avoid being captured and ransomed
  - D. experience the joys of the common man
- 33.** The irony in "If I live to see it, I will never trust his word after" (line 8) is that Henry
- A. cannot be trusted
  - B. is anticipating victory
  - C. is referring to himself
  - D. does not expect to go to battle
- 34.** The imagery in Williams' speech (lines 9-12) suggests that the common man's opinion is
- A. important
  - B. dangerous
  - C. insignificant
  - D. praiseworthy
- 35.** The two men exchange gloves (lines 20-21) as a future means of acknowledging their
- A. duty
  - B. status
  - C. friendship
  - D. disagreement
- 36.** Through his personification of "Ceremony" in lines 46 to 55, Henry examines MAINLY the
- A. paradox of his position
  - B. benefits of his position
  - C. historical perspective of his position
  - D. religious significance of his position

*Continued*

37. The phrase “thrice-gorgeous Ceremony” (line 72) refers MAINLY to
- A. “our lives, our souls, / Our debts” (lines 36-37)
  - B. “place, degree, and form” (line 52)
  - C. “the balm, the sceptre, and the ball” (line 66)
  - D. “the intertissued robe of gold and pearl” (line 68)
38. Henry expresses the irony of his position as king MOST DIRECTLY in
- A. “What infinite heart’s-ease / Must kings neglect” (lines 42-43)
  - B. “Wherein thou art less happy being fear’d / Than they in fearing” (lines 54-55)
  - C. “O, be sick, great greatness, / And bid thy Ceremony give thee cure” (lines 57-58)
  - D. “I am a king that find thee, and I know” (line 65)
39. In his reflections on the common man in lines 74 to 86, Henry states that a king is distinguished from the common man only by
- A. superficially imposed conditions
  - B. degrees of productiveness
  - C. inherited characteristics
  - D. degrees of knowledge
40. Throughout his soliloquy, Henry contemplates MAINLY the
- A. burden of kingship
  - B. life of the soldier
  - C. grandeur of sovereignty
  - D. humility of the commoner
41. Henry reflects upon the common man’s position with
- A. envy
  - B. doubt
  - C. nostalgia
  - D. apprehension

- V. Read the excerpt from the play *Mary of Scotland* on pages 12 to 15 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 42 to 53.
42. The stage direction at the opening of the scene that MOST EFFECTIVELY lends to the dominant atmosphere of the scene is
- A. “ELIZABETH is up early”
  - B. “She is a young woman”
  - C. “an hour-glass stands like a paper-weight”
  - D. “Outside the circle of light the scene is indefinite”
43. Elizabeth’s tone when she says “Read them, if you will. And turn the glass. It’s run out” (line 6) would be
- A. meek
  - B. angry
  - C. indecisive
  - D. businesslike
44. Evidence from this scene suggests that Elizabeth’s claim to the throne of England could be challenged on the basis of her
- A. being unmarried
  - B. plotting a traitorous act
  - C. being born out of wedlock
  - D. blood relationship to French royalty
45. Elizabeth’s asking Burghley “And in all those voluminous notes of yours you have set down no other method save warfare?” (lines 48-49) conveys MAINLY her
- A. scorn
  - B. spite
  - C. concern
  - D. curiosity
46. The phrase that reveals Elizabeth’s CHIEF objection to declaring war against Scotland is
- A. “not so quick with wars and troops and expenses” (lines 44-45)
  - B. “One is the internal dissension in Scotland” (lines 54-55)
  - C. “A war would unite Scotland against us” (line 60)
  - D. “You see, she is a Stuart” (line 77)

*Continued*



47. The MAIN purpose of the stage direction “(*Rising*)” in line 124 is to
- A. indicate the end of the discussion
  - B. reinforce Elizabeth’s passionate response
  - C. prepare the audience for the end of the scene
  - D. emphasize Elizabeth’s need to be respected by Burghley
48. The word “pretensions” (line 129) is CLOSEST in meaning to
- A. hold
  - B. claims
  - C. wishes
  - D. ability
49. The point at which Elizabeth MOST EMPHATICALLY indicates her attitude toward Burghley is
- A. “What must be done?” (line 35)
  - B. “Have you no better counsel?” (line 45)
  - C. “She is a woman, remember” (line 105)
  - D. “Have you not yet understood?” (line 124)
50. Burghley is a foil to Elizabeth in that he is
- A. direct, while she is cunning
  - B. prudent, while she is reckless
  - C. antagonistic, while she is peaceable
  - D. innovative, while she is narrow-minded
51. Elizabeth attributes Mary’s weaknesses of character to
- A. her beauty
  - B. her Stuart lineage
  - C. her French heritage
  - D. her religious convictions
52. Elizabeth’s PRIMARY motive for plotting Mary Stuart’s destruction is
- A. religious rivalry
  - B. moral conviction
  - C. personal ambition
  - D. social responsibility

*Continued*

53. Elizabeth clarifies the ULTIMATE purpose of her plan in the lines

- A. “A war would unite Scotland against us — unite Scotland under Mary”  
(lines 60-61)
- B. “condemned among her own subjects, barren of royalty, stripped of force”  
(lines 95-96)
- C. “She is seen to have French manners; we shall make it appear that these  
manners indicate a false heart and hollow faith” (lines 101-103)
- D. “Let us marry her to a weakling and a fool. A woman’s mind and spirit  
are no better than those of the man she lies with in the night”  
(lines 107-109)

**VI. Read the excerpt from the essay “Africa” on pages 16 and 17 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 54 to 63.**

- 54.** The tone of the essay is established in the introductory paragraphs (lines 1-22) by
- A.** comparison and contrast
  - B.** rhythmic sentence structures and evocative images
  - C.** creation of tension through suggestion of conflict
  - D.** direct indication of the author’s purpose and direction
- 55.** The repeated use of “and” in the first sentence serves MAINLY to
- A.** indicate order
  - B.** provide balance
  - C.** suggest limitlessness
  - D.** emphasize the images
- 56.** The author’s use of the term “art naïve” (line 3) reflects his perception of the scene’s essential quality of
- A.** purity
  - B.** power
  - C.** mystery
  - D.** confusion
- 57.** Describing the rainstorm as encroaching upon the sunlight “like a dark idea” (lines 6-7) serves to foreshadow the
- A.** disruptions caused by natural phenomena
  - B.** conscious decision to protect resources
  - C.** threat of extinction to African wildlife
  - D.** gradual domination of farming over grazing
- 58.** When the author states “East Africa has a genius for such moments” (line 7), he is referring to the
- A.** destructive forces of nature
  - B.** creative spirit of the inhabitants
  - C.** subversive instincts of the inhabitants
  - D.** dramatic quality of the climate and landscape

*Continued*



59. The parallel between camouflage and extinction is implied in
- A. “The animals stand motionless in gold-white grasses” (line 1) and “a lion prowls in lion-colored grasses” (lines 15-16)
  - B. “moving through the air like a dark idea” (lines 6-7) and “rushing among the animals like evil spirits” (lines 13-14)
  - C. “now you see them, now you don’t” (lines 19-20) and “Now you see the animals. Soon, perhaps, you won’t” (lines 25-26)
  - D. “ ‘Africa would not be Africa without the wild animals’ ” (line 34) and “parts of Africa that are less and less Africa every day” (line 35)
60. The author answers his question “What is the point of wild animals?” (line 27) in
- A. “merely decorative, or merely a nuisance” (line 28)
  - B. “ ‘Africa would not be Africa without the wild animals’ ” (line 34)
  - C. “they prove their worth” (line 49)
  - D. “They are sheer life” (line 58)
61. The reference to the American’s and the European’s “mystical enthusiasm” for African wildlife (lines 41-42) provides a contrast to the African’s
- A. practical concerns
  - B. stagnant economies
  - C. defeatist attitudes
  - D. natural appreciation
62. The statement “A wild animal never plays for the other side” (line 57), suggests in context that wild animals
- A. are self-destructive
  - B. have no sense of competition
  - C. have a keen sense of competition
  - D. are not handicapped by complexity
63. The author’s closing comments (lines 52 to 65) imply that human purity and simplicity have been corrupted by
- A. love of life
  - B. love of liberty
  - C. desire for knowledge
  - D. desire for material gain

- VII. Read the poem “For Little Boys Destined for Big Business” on page 18 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 64 to 70.**
- 64.** In this poem of social commentary, the poet criticizes big business MAINLY for its
- A. wealth
  - B. hypocrisy
  - C. aloofness
  - D. impartiality
- 65.** Although the poem is written as a lullaby, the poet is actually expressing his
- A. despair
  - B. failure
  - C. contempt
  - D. confusion
- 66.** That the poem reads like a lullaby is effective because it
- A. provides contrast to the content
  - B. makes the poem easier to understand
  - C. makes the poem more appealing to a child
  - D. provides a believable structure for the advice
- 67.** The MAIN effect of lines 13 to 16 is created by the
- A. use of repetition
  - B. ironic interpretation of friendship
  - C. suggestion that friendship is a luxury
  - D. association of “bee”, “friends”, and “foes”
- 68.** In lines 17 and 18, the poet implies that
- A. he who gives, gets
  - B. success comes from patience
  - C. competition fosters arrogance
  - D. integrity has no place in business

*Continued*

69. The relative absence of visual imagery reinforces the

- A. child's simplicity
- B. speaker's personality
- C. naturally sensual nature of people
- D. moral blindness of a competitive world

70. The tone of the poem may BEST be described as

- A. cynical
- B. humorous
- C. melancholy
- D. affectionate





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